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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

2524th MEETING

Held in New York on Friday, 30 March 1984, at 12.40 p.m.

President: Mr. Javier ARIAS STELLA (Peru).

Present: The representatives of the following States: China, Egypt, France, India, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/2524/Rev.1)

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. The situation between Iran and Iraq:
   Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons (S/16433)

The meeting was called to order at 12.45 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iran and Iraq:
Report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons (S/16433)

1. The PRESIDENT [*interpretation from Spanish*]: Members of the Council have before them document S/16433, which contains the text of the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons.

2. I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/16438, containing a letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General; and S/16446 and S/16447, each containing a letter dated 27 March 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

3. On behalf of the members of the Council, I am authorized to make the following declaration:

"The members of the Security Council, having considered again the question entitled 'The situation between Iran and Iraq', and greatly concerned about the conflict which endangers international peace and security in the region, have taken note of the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons [*S/16433*].

"They note with particular concern the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that chemical weapons have been used. Furthermore, they express their grave concern about all reported violations in the conflict of the rules of international law and of the principles and rules of international conduct accepted by the world community to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare and affirm strongly the conclusion of the Secretary-General that these humanitarian concerns can only be fully satisfied by putting an end to the tragic conflict that continues to deplete the precious human resources of Iran and Iraq.

"The members of the Council:

"—Strongly condemn the use of chemical weapons reported by the mission of specialists;

"—Reaffirm the need to abide strictly by the provisions of the Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925;[1]

"—Call on the States concerned scrupulously to adhere to the obligations flowing from their accession to the Geneva Protocol of 1925;

"—Condemn all violations of international humanitarian law and urge both parties to observe the generally recognized principles and rules of international humanitarian law which are applicable to armed conflicts and their obligations under international conventions designed to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare;

"—Recall relevant resolutions of the Security Council, renew urgently their calls for the strict observance of a cease-fire and for a peaceful solution of the conflict and call upon all Governments concerned to co-operate fully with the Council in its efforts to bring about conditions leading to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the principles of justice and international law;

"—Appreciate the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General and request him to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides; and

"—Decide to keep the situation between Iran and Iraq under close review."

4. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

NOTE

[1] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

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